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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned in

In the Valley of Virginia.

Southern Democratic papers have con-spired very fruitlessly to ignore the Baltimore Sun's defection and to pass over in silence or with faint comment the prodigious import of that event so far as concerns Maryland politics. Tucked away in a modest corner of the Richmond News-Leader, however, is the following paragraph:

"Arter teetering on the fence since the nation as siet the Baltimore Sun yesterday came out for Tayr, announcing its position in a leading editorial article. This leaves the Democrate with-out a disgree important newspaper representative in Maryland and probably cinches that State as hopelessly Republican. Notwithstand its several table following in the city and State. In fact if Virginia was not sure we would apprethe Baltimore newspapers are taken, read and extensively.

We believe that the loss of Maryland by the mocrafa will be offset by the gain of West Virtists, where the Republicans are split and Mr. ressive than they have been in twelve years."

If Yirginia were not "sure" the esteemed News-Leader would apprehend "serious results" in the Shenandoah Valley. where the Baltimore papers are taken, fead and followed extensively." It's mighty good thing Virginia is "sure," for certain Southern newspapers we could name might otherwise have to dehounce the Baltimore Sun with vigor, whereas now they only envy it.

Duelling on the Continent.

In his monumental treatise on "Le Point d'Honneur" Mr. CROABBON indorses the opinion generally associated with the name of JEREMY BENTHAM as o the best means of abolishing duelling. he cure as formulated by BENTHAM arty in the last century was "to extend the same legal protection for offence net honor as for offences against the "-that is to attack the causes of nelling rather than the practice itself. The latter course has often failed. In fact in most of the countries where already contain fairly severe provisions against it; but they are either silent or very mild about some forms of libel and some delicate cases involving the fair sex, which are among its common causes. M. CROABBON is convinced the practice would die out in France if these matters were viewed, as gravely by the French as by the English law. Of course, neither the English nor any ther law punishes heavily, if at all, ffences recognized by the duelling code, such as putting out one's tongue as a person, showing him the door, "cutting" him on the street. Still if the law eliminated the major cases the minor might collapse. In the current number of the Fort-

Rightly Review Prince Alfonso DE Boun-BON surveys the progress in half a dozen countries of the notable anti-duelling campaign started by himself and his friends about 1880. Incidentally he ves some glimpses of the tactics em-loyed. Except in Spain little approach has yet been made to the Benthamite cure. Anti-duelling leagues have been founded in all the capitals and in many large dities. Prominent personages have been enrolled and female leaders of society have taken up the work with ome ardor, eleven princesses joining one league in Austria. Each league has a "court of honor" attached to it, to which members and also non-members may refer disputes. Retired officers and others whose opinion carries technical weight figure on the juries. The Paris jury, for instance, contained that noted

ex-duellist PAUL DE CASSAGNAC. The authority of these courts, how eyer, depends entirely on the extent to which general public opinion supports them. Prince ALFORSO mentions a case in Galicia where a court sentenced a party to retire to America for three years or else be boycotted by his "monde." He chose the exile, being aware, no doubt, that the voice of the court was practically that of his "monde." In another case, at Vienna, one party refused to recognize the tribunal, but it published its verdict in all the newspapers and "the rehabilitation of the other party was much more complete than if a duel had been fought." It may be asked why, if the courts are powerless except through the support of public opinion, the latter cannot act directly without them. This seems to have been the feeling in England when the Prince Consort proposed such courts. But English public opinion at that time was probably riper than it yet is in most countries of the Continent, and such tribunals, with their influential members and advertised sentences, may be use-

The professional courts of honor in the German and other armies stand on a etronger footing than these amateur bodies, but their attitude is not very repressive of the duel. Indeed the England and Wales is almost exactly

ful in educating a backward public.

ganda, and in several countries officers are forbidden to join the leagues. The universities, the other great stronghold of the practice, have been more accessible, except in Germany, where no student league yet exists. In Austria, Hungary, Italy and Spain there is a

considerable number of them. The campaign was opened in Spain later than elsewhere, not till after the war with the United States, but it has already gone furthest there. The King is at the head of the movement, and a bill is before Parliament which is expected to end appeals to arms. It proposes to give the same authority to courts of honor that courts of law have and also to extend the ordinary law to some offences against honor hitherto neglected by it. An offended party will then have a choice between the two courts; but if BENTHAM was right the one kind will not long be

While aristocratic, ceremonious Spain, the hotbed of the punctilio, is thus abandoning the "field of honor" it seems paradoxical that republican, commercialzed France should be, next to Germany, the least tractable country. The Prince ascribes this to the bitter religious and political dissensions raging there, but in France, comparatively speaking, the duel is becoming a form rather than a reality, and if this mild tendency goes on M. CROABBON may yet find BENTHAM'S cure superfluous.

For the Relief of Beveridge.

Ever since the Chicago convention, of which some loathly reactionary conspiracy prevented his being temporary chairman, the Grand Young Man has suffered tortures unspeakable from suppressed oratory:

" All the doctors, weeping, said, ' He must speak or he will die.'

Kindest of men, Mr. TAPT will save the sweet young life. Mr. BEVERIDGE will be delivered of that unspoken speech at Youngstown, Ohio. It is to be called a "keynote" speech, and the young Roscrus is expected to outdo himself and produce eloquence that no school Speaker" can afford to be without.

If Mr. TAFT were capable of looking at his own advantage perhaps he would choose some other sounder of the keynote; but a human life is in question Prudence must yield to Humanity.

Atlanta and Springfield

Some two years ago, speaking of a particularly murderous mob demonstration against the colored people of that community, we propounded the query: 'Is Atlanta a Southern town?" We noted there certain symptoms familiar in our observation of similar ebullitions in Northern cities-New York, Leavenworth, Springfield, Cincinnati, &c., and it occurred to us to ask whether Atlanta could be a Southern community in spirit and method.

In Southern towns, cities, villages and rural neighborhoods the uprisings against the colored man are much more frequent than elsewhere, and too often characterized by excess of cruelty, not to say barbarism; but it remains to be said, with the exception of that riot in Atlanta, that the obvious purpose of the mob has always been to apprehend the oriminal and to put him to death, but never to extend its fury to the race at large or to oppress in any way the innocent.

This latest frenzy in Springfield abundantly illustrates the point we made in the case of Atlanta in 1906. Here were the same tendencies, the same blind fury of hatred against an entire element of the population, the same besotted craze for murder alike of the guilty and the inoffensive. Clearly Atlanta is like Springfield and unlike any other Southern community that we know of. These things have been done in many other Northern places. Excepting in Atlanta two years ago they have not been done in the South.

There is an explanation, and it is not far to seek.

Has the Protestant Episcopal Church Too Many Bishops?

The London Tablet in a series of articles on the recent Pan-Anglican congress and Lambeth conference says that the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has altogether too many Bishops in proportion to the number of its church members, and that consequently the Lambeth conference when voting upon questions of grave moment might easily be swamped by comparatively small fragments of the Anglican communion. Let us see what may be said for and against this averment.

About certain facts there is no doubt The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has eighty-three Bishops, besides ten missionary Bishops. This number represents nearly a third part of the entire Anglican episcopate; 250 Bishops went into procession to St. Paul's Cathedral. When, however, the Tablet asserts that the number of Anglicans whose spiritual concerns are cared for by eighty-three Bishops does not exceed a million souls we are unable to accept its figures. It evidently has in mind the official computation of 870,000 communicants in the American Episcopal Church. When it speaks of England, however, it does not confuse "communicants" with members." In England the total of communicants in the Anglican Church, according to the returns made at Easter. is less than 2,104,000. Nevertheless the Tablet accepts the popular estimatethere is no religious census to give the exact figures-of 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 of members of the Anglican Church in England. If the same method of distinguishing between communicants and "members" were applied to the United States we should arrive at a membership of nearly 7,000,000. It must be acknowledged that, even so, the Anglican Church in America should apparently require less than half as many Bishops as the Anglican Church in England, while as a

has about double the number. Is it not possiblesto explain this state of things without imputing undue inflation to the American episcopate? The Tablet itself admits that the geographical conditions are dissimilar. That is, to put the truth mildly, since the area of

matter of fact the former organization

military authorities have given little en- the same as that of the single State of couragement to Prince Alfonso's propa- Georgia. On the other hand the gross area of the United States (including water as well as land service) was computed by the last census at more than 3,616,000 square miles. In a country which by comparison is so thinly peopled and wherein the distances to be traversed are so vast, it is obvious that a higher ratio of Bishops to members is desirable. The Tablet tries to parry this argument by pointing out that the Catholic Church in the United States, though it claims a membership of no fewer than 11,000,000 and forms next to the largest, if not the largest, religious body in the country, has only ninety-one Bishops, or about the same number as the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Tablet is mistaken, however, in assuming that the two organizations labor under precisely the same conditions. The Catholic membership is relatively urban, and therefore fewer Bishops in proportion to the number of

members are required. It must, on the other hand, be acknowledged that if, as the Tablet says, there are in the whole Anglican communion but twelve Bishops to every 1,000,000 souls, whereas in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States the proportion of Bishops is much higher, the latter, although speaking for a far smaller section of the communion, might in the Lambeth conference exercise a voting power disproportionate to the number of communicants represented. Such a result is unavoidable, however, unless the fundamental principle of equality between Bishops is to be aban-

This Excellent Planet.

"Turn we a moment," as the orators have it, from the unending procession of lynchings, murders, suicides, automobile accidents and politics, and see midsummer, mother of the whimsical and the curious, spreading herself over the news in yesterday's papers. Notice what a humorous planet has the honor to be inhabited by the present races A Brooklyn girl finds a \$350 diamond ring in a Jersey blackbird's nest. The blackbird snaps up unconsidered trifles as eagerly as a jackdaw, is a lapidary and connoisseur, and provides small dewries for young ladies. Prince HENRY of Prussia has invented an automobile screen cleaner and one of his nephews is taking the anti-fat cure. That glorious shoemaker who "held up" the burgomaster of Koepenick in 1904 is out of jail, and will be decorated and endowed if there is sense and appreciation of greatness in Germany.

A Brooklynite, drenched in alcoholic dews, falls in front of a subway express and lives, unconquered, to fight the police. Oil is burning at the rate of 100,000 barrels a day in Mexico. The Hon. COLER BIRD, humanity's last best friend, lets the dog days bite his nerves and speaks unkindly to a brother laborer. Among the homesteaders of Grindstone. S. D., house stealing is a practice. Anybody who wants to be sure of his home takes it with him on a wagon when he pays a visit. Ten rattlesnakes are born in the Bronx Zoo. Captured "lafayettes" or pier fish smell a cat, jump from a covered backet and dive into the North River. Mayor BROWN advises Mr. BRYAN to form associations of depositors who have lost money in bank failures. A Jersey bull of Puritan principles drives two Sunday breaking baseball nines off a field. Mr. Bryan lauds baseball at the delegates. The Woodward idea only proexpense of golf, in which there is less cooperation and Shall the People Rule The million dollar, loaded with pig iron at so much a pound, art chandeliers in the Pennsylvania State Capitol are turned upside down "to improve the

artistic effect." And so on without day. An interesting old planet, as usual.

The town clerks of Worcester county, Massachusetts, are most irreverent to that ever sitting institution the General Court. "Quit monkeying with the laws and give the clerks a chance to get acquainted with them," cry these Bay State hunkers. Ouit monkeying with the laws! What Legislature and how many legislators gould continue to do business if the practice of monkeying with the laws were given up? What would Congress do with itself if perpetual monkeying with the laws were not the rule! Of the making of laws there is no end; and yet they can't be made fast enough to please the sociologists, whose passion is niversal monkeying and regulation.

How far will the unbridled intrepidity of omen exert itself? Among them are scalers of the mightiest mountains. Two of them from placid Philadelphia have just spent a night in a balloon, making nothing of a height of 10,000 feet. "Up in a balloon, girls, up in a balloon!" to vary the ancien ong. Women will go down in submarines and emerge triumphantly. All kingdoms are theirs. Mere Man is already but a survival and a reminiscence.

Rather than cause any ill feeling among the steamship lines Mr. ROOSEVELT may choose to aviate to Africa.

Members of the Democratic text book committee have decided to limit the size of the volume to 3 00 pages.—Arkansas Gazette. Why this economy? We hoped for series of volumes. Shall the People Read?

The Oklahoma hotel keepers have complained to the State Corporation Commission that retail merchants are violating the State anti-trust law by agreeing to boycott wholesale houses that sell to hotels at wholesale prices. Isn't the Oklahoma Constitution perfect and all containing, after all? Doesn't that matchless document legalize the boycost? Where is Al

Colonel Moses CINCINNATUS WETMORE and Governor HASKELL should proclaim Democratio "tag" day.

In politics keep cool .-- New Haven Register. Is anybody succeeding in keeping warm in politice at present?

The people believe in Baran, Charlotte News Elder CALDWELL believes in him to the extent of one gander and one hen, taken

> They Can't Lose Him. When this campaign is over And Sherman gets his wind, When Taft gets back in clover And Kern gets back to Ind., Then William Jonnings Bryan.

HUGHES IN ERIE COUNTY.

BUPPALO, Aug. 17. The local issue, after all, perplexing as it often is, furnishes, the stranger with his chief enjoyment in any unfamiliar political situation, and there is a delicious and thoroughly virile there is a delicious and thoroughly virile local issue in the Hughes affair in Buffalo. This is no less than the emotions aroused by the reincarnation of ex-Governor B. B. Odell, They do not love their Odell alive or dead in Buffalo, and they have proven it in the past. Hence when Mr. Odell at Mr. Woodruff's request climbed back into the circle of living politicians there was a howl of protest in Erie county.

"So Tim has called in Ben to help him do Hughes. [Hurrah for Hughes!" was the way the latest "Truce of God" struck western New York. Incidentally there was audible profanity levelled at Woodruff as an accessory to the crime. Nothing has helped Governor Hughes more in Buffalo than this same Odell incident. Already they see Odell in the saddle again.

"Ben will eat up that Woodruff bunch in year or two." the Odell haters say scorn-

After all, however, it ought to be said that the Hughes question has already been settled out here. In Buffalo Hughes has been renominated and the majority of Republicans even the politicians have accepted the thing as inevitable.

"You'd better hurry up and get to print,"this was the familiar advice gratuitously offered to THE SUN'S correspondent-for it will all be settled in a day or two."

One incident serves to illustrate this frame of mind and show that it exists even in the depths of the machine. A few days ago the local Republican organization gave a picnio-a genuine Sullivan outing, with boats and "booze" and all the accessories of political rejoicing.

Of this event the news was subsequently forwarded to Kamp Kill Kare that not a word friendly to Hughes was heard at any time during the day. But this was a-well, a misstatement. There was one little episode that cast a gloom over the whole day for those on board the flagship, where the captains and generals sailed. In the course of the voyage a local celebrity—it is just possible that he has a friendly relation with the brewers-delivered a denunciation of the Governor which at least an hour and gladdened the hearts

Finally there came an interruption from an unexpected source—from a second political worthy of German extraction, also essing a local reputation.

"You vas a fool!" said he, with veh "You vas one damn big fool. I tell you something. I hate that red whiskered Baptist Pope as much as you do. I hope never to have to vote for him. But, Simon, you vill and so vill I; dere is nothing else Then a long, heavy hush fell upon the flagship, for there was no answer.

The Republican bosses in Eric have recently begun to see a great new light; there is no doubt of that. They have heard from the business men who supply their campaign funds. They have listened to a large number of young Republicans who have politely volunteered to make primary fights on the Hughes question. They have heard the rumbling which the Odell affair has stirred. Therefore the brave talk about "turning Hughes down has softened. 'Hughes has some strength"; this is the concession made now even by the politicians. They have made other concessions too. They have consented that several young Republicans who are ready to make the primary fight for Hughes shall go as delegates to Sara-togs. This means that Eric county will cast some votes in the State convention for Governor Hughes.

Furthermore the pretty little plan of the "Favorite Son" delegations has collapsed. Erie county was to send a solid delegation for Justice Woodward, but the solid delevokes a smile now, the smile Mr. ruff's political devices always elicit.

There is no mistaking the fact that during the last ten days the Hughes sentiment and the anti-boss sentiment have flamed up in Buffalo to an amazing degree The Erie county voter has been trained to independent voting; his recent political history shows this. He is honestly and genuinely worked up at the present monent, is using short and ugly threatsthreats that have to do with contribution as well & voting.

As a result Mr. Greiner is no longer inquiring: "Do you know any one who is talking for Hughes?" On the contrary, there is everywhere to be met the calm seurance that Hughes will be renominated, that the effort to defeat him has failed, and most remarkable of all, that even Fred Greiner has seen the handwriting on the wall.

Yet, at the risk of boresome iteration it is necessary in summarizing the Buffalo situation to revert to the national phasethe Taft side of the Hughes question. The national campaign is insignificant and unimportant in Erie county. It is as certain to be dwarfed by any genuine local saue as was the national campaign in Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin or Iowa. Hence the rejection of Hughes promises to produce as troublesome and dangerous a situation as that created by other local issues in various other States which are worrying the Republican national leaders. Men are just as excited now about Hughes in Erie county as about La Follette in Wisconsin, although in the Hughes case the Battle Bob personality is mercifully absent. It all comes down to the cold fact that a Republicans in Erie county believe that the rejection of Governor Hughes will cost Taft votes, a considerable number of Taft votes, while his renomination will take the whole thing out of the realm of national politics and leave it for the local bosses to elect him or slaughter him, as their selfinterest may diotate. Hence the conviction, the widespread conviction so far as wise political generalship is concerned, that there is no choice of actions left, the belief that when the facts are fairly and frankly laid before the national Repubican leaders the end is clear.

One may perhaps be pardoned a further beervation. All over the country beyond the Alleghanies during a recent trip I was constantly being cross-examined by Demo-orats as to the New York State situation. "Is there a chance for Bryan?" This was the eternal question. On the evidence at hand in the Erie county situation alone it is perfectly plain that the rejection of Hughes will be followed by the sort of local Republican protest and disaffection which will send broadcast over the country the notion, and the very just notion, that Mr. Bryan had a chance in New York. The amount of hope and new energy this would infuse in the Democratic national campaign in a

number of States simply cannot be ex-In the end, interesting as the local features of the Hughes problem are, with the Buffalo situation in evidence there is no escape from the conclusion that its most vital phases are national and bear most directly and most heavily upon the for-tunes of Judge Taft in the State and in the

nation. Everywhere in Buffalo there is be heard the single interrogation: "Do they want to give Bryan a chance in New York?" This is the true Hughes The nineteenth annual exhibition of the New York Water Color Club will be held in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh street, next October 31. This exhibition will close vember 22. Pictures will be received at the galleries Friday and Saturday, Oc-

tober 16 and 17, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Original water colors and pastels never before publicly exhibited in New York city will be received. Miniatures will not be accepted in groups but must be framed separately. The W. R. Beal prize of \$200 will be awarded to the "most meritorious water color." The jury of selection comprises the following names: Reynolds Beal, W. Verplank Birney, Charlotte B. Coman, Colin Campbell Cooper, E. Irving Couse, Albert Herter, Clara T. MacChesney, F. Luis Mora, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, M. Petersen, Edward H. Potthast, Cullen Yates. The president of the New York Water Color Club is Henry B. Snell; its secretary, W. J. Whittemore. The latter may be addressed at 215 West Fifty-seventh street. A COMET'S TAIL.

It Is Produced by the Reflection of Solar Radiation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was so natural to assume that a comet's tall i porosches the sun that the astronomers tool to the idea, and it has remained a fixed conclusion until recently. A few years ago combated this position by giving many rea-sons why it could not be correct. I argued that it was impossible for matter

already retarded in its motion by being dropped in the rear of the moving body to sweep around the sun with an accelerated velocity which would bring it in advance after the rounding was made, and that as the nucleus of a comet's position to the sun in making its circuit changed constantly, if the matter was thrown off a resultant volum would be created like the tail, spread million of miles into space, presenting a spectacular exhibition in the heavens wonderful to the

ART NOTES.

of miles isto space, presenting a spectacular exhibition in the heavens wonderful to the beholder.

But the appendage called the tail appeared as the body approached the sun. That was settled as a fact, and the explanation of how it could be formed without a resort to the repulsion theory had never attracted my attention, and I resolved to investigate for myself.

I had no observatory and none of the instruments of astronomers; but I had more, faith in a philosophical explanation, so I put myself to work.

It is accepted as a fact that the interstellar space is not entirely a vacuum, but contains a very attenuated substance. This ether is not visible when the rays of the sun pass directly through it, or is incapable of reflecting light of the sun in its rapid transit in space, but as a comet with a nucleus approaches the sun its vaporous or gaseous upper surface becomes prismatic, and though the rays of the sun pass through this substance they do so with a decreased velocity and the ethereal region opposite the sun in any position of the comet is lighted up.

It is the reflection of solar radiation by the interstellar ether we see; which also explains the wonderful phenomenon produced by the modification of solar radiation during an ecilpse, and also the beautiful streamers after sunset in the evening glow by the impact of broken solar rays against the vapor in the air invisible during the day.

George R. Cather.

Ashville, Ala., August 15.

"AUNT'S" TO BE REFORMED, Abuses of the French Government Pawnshop to Be Corrected.

Paris correspondence London Chronicle.

A measure of reform is to be applied to the venerable institution the Mont de Piété, more famililarly known to Parisians as "Aunt's."
Since its reestablishment under the first Napoleon many abuses have grown up around it. What the poor borrowers find most exasperating is the way in which they are delivered into the merciless hands of the gentry who traffic in Mont de Piete

Piete has a right to carry on the business o broking in France, but these "marchands" or agents find no difficulty in technically, at all events, evading the law. For example, the Mont de Plété will lend only one-fifth of the estimated value of the article offered as a pledge. As the assessors are responsible should there be a subsequent loss when the goods are sold they only put upon them the lowest possible value. If you have a watch valued at £10 the Mont de Piété will lend but £2 upon it. ould you need a further advance you must have recourse to the many agents whose offices are in proximity to the Mont de Piété and its branches. The agent will perhaps advance 10s., for which he charges at the rate of 60 per cent. per annum, while the interest chargeable by the Mont de Pieté

is but 7% per cent.

Here is another example of the way in which
these people do business. Not long ago a well
known actress wished to raise £2,000 on her jewelry. As the Mont de Piété would advance only £600 she went to an agent. He piedged the jewelry with the Mont de Piété for £600, for which he paid 7% per cent. interest. Then the syndicate behind him advanced the remainder of the money and charged the actress 60 per cent. for the £2.000. Inquiries which have been carried out by the police go to show that many of these people are simply the rep-resentatives of usurers, who in open defiance of she law amass large fortunes in this way. Many complaints from the poorer classes of Mont de Piete clients have been received by the police.

When it is considered that nine-tenths of those who deal, with the Mont de Piété evanually find themselvés in the hands of the rapacious agents the extent of the evil can be imagined. Now the authorities intend to cut their claws. In order to do this they are casting about for some means of enlarging the powers and widening the sphere of influence of the Mont de Piété. When it is considered that nine-tenths of those

ART IN EQUATIONS.

Picture Galleries Subjected to Differential

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: After days

To the Edition of the Sum—Sir: After days of deep thought I have evolved a new method of expressing the values of drawings, paintings and works of art that is more in keeping with the modern scientific tendency of the times.

In making an analytical study of any school of art or any artist in a particular school you obtain a general tendency of lines, curves and design that is characteristic of that school or artist. Using the advanced methods of analytical geometry and calculus, any picture can be plotted and its correct equation found. Taking a number of equation found. Taking a sufficient number of these equations, any artist or school can be reduced

I am only giving a few suggestions of the wide scope of this new method, the details of which can se worked out by any competent mathematical

in picture galleries, but an adequate artistic edu-cation will be readily acquired in any correspon-dence school, and the complete galleries of Europe will then be carried around in a waistcoat pocket

After a little practice art lovers will get as many thrills over a fine formula as over a beautiful pic-ture, and it will be easy for connoisseurs to discrim-inste at a glance between spurious and genuine equations. With my theory such acrimonious discussions to decide whether the portrait of Philip IV, in the Bosten Art Museum is a Velasques or near Velasques will be a thing of the past.

The creation of new schools of art will be within

the reach of every one. For example, combining the formulas of Turner and Whistier and reducing to a common equation would produce as There is more in this theory than at first strikes

A Soldier of the Legion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Can you enroll loman Solger? He keeps a cafe on Vine street in bis city.

S. P. Q. R. this city. CINCINNATI, August 18.

Flat Floriculture, Knicker-How do you water the plants when our wife is eway? Bocker-J simply set them where the flat up

The Specimen. Cholly—Did you get a fine buck?

Algy—Magnificent: It was evidently for it had a bell around its meets. AUSTRALIA.

The arrival of the fleet in Australian waters will call the attention of the Ameri can people to a country with whose social and political conditions they are better acquainted than they are with its commercial conditions. Reporting to the Department of Commerce and Labor in August. 1907, Special Agent Burrill states that "with a population but little in excess of that of New York (city) and an area nearly as great i oxtent as that of the United States it is inevitable that the industrial and commercial progress of the Commonwealth of Australia should still be in its infancy and that the development of her splendid resources should be somewhat retarded." The Statesman's Year Book" for 1907 reports Australia as having an area of 3,063,113 square miles and a population (1906) of

There can be no doubt that whatever the ultimate result may be, the immediate development of the country has been greatly restricted by radical experiments in State socialism. Capital has been frightened away and it is reported that even business profits of Australian business men are sent elsewhere for investment. . These experiments have been described in general terms as "an assertion of the right of the State to intervene between employer and employed for the purpose of regulating and defining the duration and general conditions of certain kinds of human labor, as well as in some instances the wages justly payable for the work done." The efforts to improve the social condition of wage earners and to discover a political panacea for economic evils have been most interesting, but they have not as yet been sufficiently successful to lead to their universal adoption. In spite of this drawback the commerce

of the country shows a considerable expansion. Imports have increased from \$167,407,690 in 1890 to \$195,633,800 in 1900, and to \$245,336,900 in 1907. Increase in exports has been from \$117,769,300 in 1890 to \$163,294,750 in 1900, and to \$301,754,209 in 1907. These figures are for merchandise only. Including gold in the form of ore, bullion and specie, the record stands thus:

1890. 1900. 1907. Imports. \$170.814.150 \$201.478.100 \$252,455.120 Exports. 142,578.480 223,859.000 384,784.591 The exact figures of American commerce with Australia are not available. Merchandise of American origin goes in some quantity by the way of British and Conti-nental trading houses. Until a few years ago Australian imports were credited to the

port of shipment irrespective of the country of their origin. Until 1905 American statistics of export to Australia were reported in combination with exports to all the rest of British Australasta, including New Zealand. Even now the Tasmanian account is combined with the Australian. The senerate account would probably show a variation in the last four years of between \$25,000,000 and \$28,000,000, or about 10 per cent. of Australia's present imports.

Our exports are decidedly miscellaneous with kerosene, rough lumber and agricul-tural implements as the leading items. They include many of the articles of common use in civilized communities and a large percentage of the trade consists of manufac tured goods. While Australia is a producer of not far from \$100,000,000 worth of minerals annually, largely gold and copper, and is an exporter of metals to the extent of about one-half that sum, its principal business is agriculture, and wool is its leading product. Its export sales of that commodity in 1907 amounted to \$140,000,000. Wheat, frozen meats, butter and such animal products as leather, hides and tallow are export items of importance. Exports to the United States amounting to about \$12,000,-000 a year are limited by our domestic production of the same articles

In such matters as area, population, race type, natural resources, commercial needs. nmercial opportunities and assured future. Australia is fairly comparable with Canada, and the imports of the Commonwealth are not far behind those of the Doinion. Yet we sold to Canada last \$167,000,000 and to Australia less than \$30,000,000.

Why Hughes Must Be Renominated. From the Buffalo Commercial .. Because in the first place eight Republicans out of ten demand it. Because the independents and the independent Bemocrats hope for it.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Hughes's nomination in 1903 would add thousands to Tan's vote in the Empire State and would at the same time please Republicans all over the country.

From the Boston Advertiser. It is a very practical and simple question which confronts the Republicans of New York. They can renominate Hughes or they can incur certain defeat by refusing him the nomination. There is no other course open.

In Quiet Brooklyn.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For some time two or three weeks ago I had been trying to frame words adequate to express gratitude to Mr Bingham for a three days reign of peace and quie in our immediate neighborhood. At the expiration of the three days bedlam started in again with the boy. The two days following these three days of bilse I counted twenty-one junk carts pass with from one to six bells on each. There were also the usual organ grinders, scissors grinders, ice cream, peanut and cash clothes men innumerable. At one time we had a vender in front of our home halloing at his utmost with the small boy accompaniment, a cash clo' man on the opposite side of the street doing his usual monotonous vocal stunt and two junk men coming in the distance from opposite directions, altogether quite a combination of noises.

We have endured all summer the quarrelling and cursing of a lot of boys playing "cat" on our corner, sometimes as many as nineteen in the bunch. I mentioned this annoyance to a policeman and was told that "the kids must play they had nowhere else to go." This trouble since been somewhat abated.

since been somewhat abated.

Now after all this rehearsing have we no recourse? Some one suggests that I slip a few dollars into the hands of certain officials. Supposing that one does not possess these superfluous dol must be still suffer? And what was the mea f those three days of quiet? BROOKLYN, August 16.

Song by an Old Bachelor. Oh, tender lovely woman is, A thing of down and satin; Should make her habitat in. How carefully she wraps her up When winter swirls and rankles; A sealekin sack upon the back— And gauze upon the ankles! Oh, gracious levely woman is, In Glicad the baim, she;

The ministering angel here, Man's stay in storm and calm, she She smooths our brow, she buoys us up Through fate's outrageous twisters— And with fair lips she soundly rips

Oh, fragile lovely woman is: Behold the "weaker vessel," Unfitted, by her feeble frame, With stress and ruth to wrestle. Not hers to walk, not hers to work, With ease her path we hem, sir— So that she may but shop all day And "bridge" till four A. M., sir!

Oh, darling lovely woman is, The vine about the oak, she Our ever present joy and light Our ever present joy and ugat,
Our ever present joke, she.
Without her life would be but gray
And we hat dull, and foxes;
The she supplies to paradise—
and sindry paradoxes! AUTOMOBILE "JOY" RIDER.

Criticism of a Decision That Absolves Com ers from Responsibility. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

Appellate Division of the Supreme Cours of New York in a recent decision holds that an owner is not responsible for the conse-quences when he lends his automobile to his chauffeur to use on a "joy" ride-rides, by the way, which are the cause of the majority of utomobile disasters.

A few years ago Alton B. Parker denracated the increase in statute law, asserting that the common law was sufficient to ac-complish all and more than existing statutes could. Any one who has a knowledge of the subject agrees with him in the main. The subject agrees with him in the main. The common law requires a man so to conduct himself and manage his servants and his property that they shall not injure the rights of others. In other words he must exercise reasonable and due care in the control of instruments under his direction so that they shall not cause injury. He must also use the same care in seeing that they are not put in a position which might be productive of injury. This is broad enough to cover automobiles. The common law goes even further. It holds that when a man has a "dangerous instrumentality" he is bound to increase his care in its use in proportion to its dangerous power. Who to-day would fail to class automobiles as more highly dangerous than anything eise that is permitted to use our streets? To the writer it seems that that proposition is accepted without question by all but the Judges of the Appellate Division.

The law requires that automobiles shall be operated by persons of skill, and the owner is required to label his machine. So that we may know the chauffeur? Not at all, but as that we may know the owner, for he may employ several machinists.

The owner of a "dangerous instrumentality" is compelled by the common law to use extraorare, and the owner of an automobile is certainly within this class. He knows his chauffeur on a "joy" ride is a different individual mentally than when he is working for the "boss." (If he does not be in negligent of his duty to the community.) The chauffeur at these times is more reckless and has a lessened sense of responsibility. He knows his chauffeur on a "joy" ride is a different individual mentally than when he is working for the "boss." (If he does not be in negligent of his duty to the common law.

The ready suggestion of the court that a testute might provide for the supposed defect in the case under discussion provesthat the automobile, is a dangerous instrumentality requiring extra care, thus bringing it within the common law.

May the Court of Appeals view the matter differently. Let us ho common law requires a man so to conduct himself and manage his servants and his

TWO CORNISH SAINTS. The Lexend Attached to the Three Stones of Keverne.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

At St. Germoe's, about midway between Helston and Marazion, in Cornwall, there is a field that still bears the name, or did very lately, of Tremen-Keverne. This in the old Cornish tongue meant the "three stones of Keverne," and there were formerly three large stones lying here that had every appearance of having been brought from the Crowza Downs, near St. Keverne. They consisted of the same iron gritatone that abounds Crowza Downs, near St. Keverne. They consisted of the same iron gritatone that abounds on these downs but is unknown to St. Germes. It is difficult to account scientifically or historically for these stones, which unhappily were long ago broken up for road metal: but tradition finds no such trouble, and the story of how they came here is a very curious and characteristic piece of Cornish asint-lore. The Cornish asints were men and women of ordinary flesh and blood. They were never represented as wholly saintly; the term merely aignified that they lived the religious life as distinct from the purely secular. There is a difficulty in identifying St. Keverne, but whoever he was—and most probably he was an Irishman—he occupied a religious cell in a desolate corner of the Lizard district.

On one occasion he received a friendly visit from St. Just of the Land's End. It is not easy to say who St. Just was, but some points in his character are forcibly brought home to us in the tale of this visit. The story tells us that the two saints had a fine time together, drinking much rich wine of out a chalice which St. Just not only admired but coveted. Perhape, the wine had something to do with it; it is certain that after St. Just had left St. Keverne missed his oup. He searched high and low, but it was not to be found. There was only one solution—St. Just mush ave "lifted" it. Indignation bulled. cound. There was only one solution of the was only one solution in the veins of St. Keverne to think the riend whom he had entertained so should have served him so, and he astarted off in pursuit. His course too view to future use. As these pebbies each weighed several hundredweight it, is clear that Keverne was a giant, according to the standard of our decadent days. In Cornwall tales of giants and saints are often woven together. Presently Keverne came in sight of St. Just, toiling on ahead of him with speed, yet with an air of being absorbed in devotional exercises. The pursuing saint called on the other to stop, but St. Just eisher did not or would not hear and Keverne thought well to use stronger inducements. He threw one of his stones with such good aim that St. Just thought it wisest to use discretion. Letting the chalice slip on the ground he made the best of his way to his own parish without waiting to discuss matters, with his angry pursuer. But St. Keverne was not satisfied till he had discharged his remaining stones, after which, gathering up his cup with engry feelings still unquenched, he returned sadder in to wiser.

feelings still unquenched, he returned sadder if not wiser.

For many centuries the stones lay where they had fallen, a permanent witness to the truth of the story. There was a superstition that they could not be removed, but if takes away by day were replaced during the night. When wanted for road mending, however, the superstition had to be broken with the stones. It is clear that St. Just had given the other saint a good run, but tradition does not say what further dealings they had together. Naturally our sympathies go with St. Esswerne, and though the humor of the position may not fail to strike us it seems that his friend get off rather too lightly.

A Virginia Bulbul.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: When you acctain John Temple Graves the sweet, melodious singer of the South, Virginia trembles with affronted pride. Where is Andrew Jackson Montague, about whose bronze and sunlit poll is wreathed the crown of ineffable harmonies? When in the Hall of the House of Delegates he delivered his farewell oration as Governor of Virginia all nature woke to pay him tributes. Through midwinker ficks of nighthim tribute. Through midwinter flocks of night-ingales perched upon the capitals of the pillared porticos and warbled in ineffective rivalry. The porticos and warbled in ineffective rivalry. The squirrels in the Capitol square emerged from their winter quarters and waved their tails in delighted rhythm. In the classic but meddy Jeems the cathah wove their whiskers into jewshapps and emitted melodies which were heard by the mariners drifting seaward. The marble emgy of Henry Clay was observed to shed tears, and it office clear sight of friends of the incoming administration there plainly appeared dryads, who escaping from the old tree trunks danced upon the turt, which for the nonce grew green as spring. Can John Temple Grave match these manifestations? We trow not, Away, slight man:
RICHMOND, Va., August 18.

RICHMOND, Va., August 18. Grief of the "Cut Glassors."

Grief of the "Out Glassers."

From the Kansas Ohy Journal.

The society set—the cut glassers of Topekaare full of grief. For another four years the ballroom in the Governor's mansion will be silent to
the tread of light feet, swaying to the rhythm of
the waits, the twostep and the barn dance. The
Hochs do not countenance dancing. They are
strict Methodists. The Stubbe are Quakers. They
too do not believe in it. And up to the third floor
of that beautiful mansion the big dance floor will of that beautiful mansion the big dance be slient save to the thud of trunks an boxes to be dumped there and out of the way.

The Arbiters. Though Bryan huris his thunder With most convincing sound, And though his arguments may b With oratory growned,

He might as well just spare him The worry of each shaft, For, bent on filling up the barns. The wheat crop is for Taft.

Though Roosevelt in his study site
And ponders deep, the while,
To give his friend the benefit
Of all his tricks and guile,
He might as well just eave himself
The trouble of his craft,
For, overflowing in the bigs
The corn crop is for Table

Though orators on either side
Appeal to head and heart.
To tender nerves of pockethools:
And passion's flery dart.
They might as well just save their breath
From speeches fore and art.
For. whitening throughout the bouth.
The cotton crop's for Tert.